

# THE AMADOR LEDGER.

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1900.

Ten Cents Per Copy.

## BITTEN BY A SAVAGE CANINE

### Brought Suit to Obtain Acci- dent Benefits.

#### A TWO-YEAR-OLD BOY ATTACKED BY A DOG

#### Father and Son Fight, the Former Using a Knife, the Latter His Fists.

#### CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Prospect, San Andreas, June 23, 1900.

A little child of Jerry Holland was quite badly bitten by a dog last Sunday. He was over to his father-in-law's house with the child and had set the little one on the floor, when a strange dog came along and inflicted his bite on the child's neck. The dog was killed and the child is doing well.

A party consisting of A. L. Wyllie, John Raggio and R. W. Martindale left here last Sunday for a week's outing at Creighton's ranch on the Mokelumne. Mr. Martindale, who came up to the country to see the Calaveras county bank in running order has completed his labors and the boys concluded to give him a taste of mountain air and mountain trout before his departure below. They will be gone about a week and we are willing to bet that Solinsky don't get even a smell of the trout they catch.

Sam Deebie was badly injured in a runaway near the Confidence mine in Tuolumne county last week. He was thrown over the dashboard and kicked in the face by the horse, but fortunately he had no bones broken. Sam is well known in Calaveras, having for many years been proprietor of the Reservoir house at S. S. reservoir. Subsequently he removed to Stockton and was proprietor of Calaveras Headquarters saloon on Hunter street. He is an all-around good fellow and his many friends here will wish him a speedy recovery.

Citizen, San Andreas, June 23, 1900.

Mrs. Joseph Goyette of Stockton is traveling through this section settling up the business of her deceased husband. Mr. Goyette was well known to many, having been engaged in the business of enlarging pictures in this section for many years.

Isaac Whisler, a weigher of ores in an Angels mine, has brought suit in the Superior Court against the California Mutual Benefit Society for \$870. The plaintiff alleges that he bought an accident policy in the Company and that on April 29, 1899, while in the discharge of his duties at the mine was injured and disabled by a sack of sulphurets falling on him, and that the insurance company will not pay the \$15 a week his policy calls for. Hence the suit.

Chronicle, Mokelumne Hill, June 23, 1900.

Henry M. Daigel, the cook who threw the frying pan at Walter E. E. Luke in the kitchen of the Leger Hotel last week and inflicted a pretty bad cut on the latter's face, mention of which was made in our last issue, had his examination before Judge Bruce last Monday on a charge of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. The people were represented by District Attorney A. L. McSorley and Judge Ira Hill Reed of San Andreas looked out for the defendant's interests. The water testified as to the facts in the case, from the time he told the cook to thin the mush down from a one-finger consistency to a two-finger mash, until the frying pan flew through space and "mashed" him on the side of the head, when he lost all further interest in culinary matters and retreated for repairs.

The cook took the stand in his own behalf and told his side of the story, reiterating parts of the water's testimony and denying other parts, and accusing the complainant in general terms of conniving to make matters interesting for him.

Young Daigel, a lad about 14 years of age, who was engaged as a dishwasher and saw the fracas, testified to matters much on the same strain as his father, but he was so badly scared after he had been sworn that he hardly knew what end he was sitting on and his testimony did not throw much light upon the case.

The case was submitted to the court, without argument, and taken under advisement until three o'clock, when the Judge rendered his decision, discharging the prisoner.

#### TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Union Democrat, Sonora, June 23, 1900.

James Rollieri, an employee in the Dondero gravel claim at Yankee Hill, broke his left arm at the wrist Wednesday morning. He was engaged in handling a bucket at the time and fell into a gravel pit, a distance of several feet. Dr. Bromley connected the broken bones and Rollieri will be obliged to take a forced rest for several weeks.

A man named James Williams attempted to commit suicide Thursday at Araratville by taking poison and opening the veins in his wrist. He was discovered and conveyed to Carters where a doctor soon had him out of danger.

New Era, Carters, June 23, 1900.

J. F. Stevenson, a miner at the Dutch, Quartz Mountain, was picking in the stope between the 800 and 900 levels last Friday, when a sharp piece of rock fell and struck him on the back of the right hand, inflicting a severe cut which required several stitches on

the part of a surgeon.

Emmet, the two-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dambacher, was quite severely bruised last Thursday afternoon by a wild cow. The vicious animal's great spread of horn alone prevented her from killing the little fellow.

At the instance of J. J. Elliott and Gus Ratio, miners employed at the Seminole, nineteen ounces of amalgam in C. H. Carter's safe were attached last Saturday to secure \$155 owed the men in wages. D. C. Mitchell, who is handling the mine for an Eastern company, was made defendant to the suit.

#### EL DORADO COUNTY.

Republican, Placerville, June 21, 1900.

A cutting affray occurred at Greenwood last Tuesday afternoon or evening. John Young of Pilot Hill quarrelled with his son, Thomas Young, and slashed the latter across the ribs with a pocket knife, making a long shallow flesh wound, which did not penetrate the chest cavity. The son then attacked his father with his fists, beating him severely. No complaints or arrests have yet been made.

It is announced that the Western Union telegraph office in Placerville is to be consolidated with the Southern Pacific office at the depot after the first of July and will be in charge of R. K. Berry. The change is undoubtedly due to the increase of telephone business, which has encroached seriously upon telegrams. In removing the business to the depot, the necessity of hiring an operator is dispensed with as there is no salary attached to the office when consolidated with the S. P. depot. The Western Union has had in Bert Stewart a first class operator in charge and there has been no dissatisfaction with the service rendered, but it is the old story of a new form of business upsetting an older form.

Geo. W. Kimble had a narrow escape from losing his right hand at the Kimble mine last Thursday. He was working about a heavy amalgamated barrel which was revolving rapidly inside of a wooden frame. In approaching it he slipped, partly fell, and caught the frame around the barrel a point where a heavy nut on it revolved almost against the timber. It cut the skin off the back of his hand and lacerated his thumb but did not injure the bones. It will be all right in a short time.

#### Tell Your Sister

A beautiful complexion is an impossibility without good pure blood, the sort that only exists in connection with good digestion, healthy liver and bowels. Karl's Clover Root Tea acts directly on the bowels, liver and kidneys, keeping them in perfect health. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist.

#### AGGATATING IRRIGATION.

The Strength of the Newspaper Recognized as an Importance.

It lies largely with the western press to say what shall be done by Congress for the West. Western papers are of course for anything that is a benefit to the west, but so long as they advocate western measures in a desultory and disorganized manner, they cannot accomplish the results that can be attained by a combined and sustained effort. Some time ago western papers commenced vigorously agitating the water question. Everybody has always known of course that the West is dependent upon water, but in showing what might be done with more water and in continually urging the vital importance of the question to the country and the necessity for Congress taking some action on a broad national basis for irrigation development, such interest has been aroused that the whole question has now been forced to the front and is now recognized as one which must be reckoned upon at each session of Congress and which cannot be suppressed. This is primarily the result of newspaper agitation and the newspapers of the West now hold the key to the position.

The situation in Congress is such that if a united demand is made by the West for irrigation appropriations it cannot be refused. There is no question of this fact. The trouble has been in the past that the West has not been thoroughly united upon this proposition. The West holds the power in Congress if it will stand unitedly and exercise it.

And if Western newspapers—the city papers, the country papers, the dailies and the weeklies—will print arguments and demands that Congress shall consider this great question of irrigation as a national question, not print one article on the subject, but keep continually driving at the idea that the question is the one most vital thing to the entire West, the one question, which if acknowledged by Congress will change millions of acres of waste and barren places into smiling fertility and wealth, then it will take Western Senators and Congressmen long to see that this is a question upon which they must unite to a man, and with a united western delegation the battle is won. "This is the power which the western press possesses."

#### Came Out in the Wash.

The poet walked slowly up to the counter of the West Madison street laundry.

"Has my shirt gone in yet?" he anxiously inquired.

"Went in this morning," responded the young woman in charge.

"Too bad! Too bad!"

"Why so?"

"Well, you see, I had my master spring poem written across the bosom. Now I cannot remember one line," and the poet moodily retraced his steps.

Chicago News.

H. Clark, Chaney, Ga., says DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured him of piles that had afflicted him for twenty years. It is also a speedy cure for skin diseases. Beware of dangerous counterfeits. City Pharmacy.

## RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

### Instructions From the De- partment.

#### HOW TO OBTAIN RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

#### The Form of Petition Used and the Method of Procedure Upon Application.

In response to numerous inquiries the following instructions have been issued from the Post Office Department at Washington by the First Assistant Postmaster General:

#### HOW TO OBTAIN RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Present a petition, addressed to the first Assistant Postmaster General, signed by those who desire the service. This petition should be signed only by heads of families, and should mention the number in each family. It should set forth the nature of the country where the delivery is desired, whether densely or sparsely populated, the principal avocations of the people, the character of the roads, and the distances which, under existing conditions, each patron has to travel to receive his mail, and should be accompanied, wherever possible, by a rough map indicating the route or routes proposed.

This petition, when properly signed, should be sent to your Representative in Congress, or to one of your Senators with a request that he endorse thereon his recommendation of the service asked, and forward the petition to the Department.

CONDITIONS OF THE SERVICE. It must be borne in mind that the intention of Congress in authorizing the free delivery of mails in rural districts was not to grant a suburban delivery to cities included in the Free Delivery Service, nor to establish a village free delivery. The purpose of the Rural Free Delivery System is to give postal facilities to those who have none; to carry the mails daily to remote rural communities, the residents of which would otherwise have to travel from two to twelve miles to receive their letters and newspapers.

The roads must be good. This is an essential pre-requisite to any investigation. No route can be established that is less than from twenty to twenty-five miles in length, or which serves less than 100 families.

The route should be so arranged that the carrier will not be required to travel over the same ground twice on the same day. Those desiring the delivery must be prepared to put up, at their own expense, at some convenient location which can be reached by the carrier without dismounting from his buggy, appropriate and secure boxes for the reception of the U. S. mails.

Rural carriers are not required to deliver mail to houses standing back from the main road. The service is one of mutual accommodation, and the patrons are expected to meet the Department half way in affording facilities for its establishment.

FORM OF PETITION. As an indication of the form of application which meets the requirements of the Department the following petition, upon which Rural Free Delivery Service was established, from South Whitley, Whitley county, Indiana, on October 2, 1899, is cited:

SOUTH WHITLEY, Whitley county, Indiana, May 13, 1899.

First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned petitioners would show that they are residents of Whitley county, Indiana, south of the town of South Whitley, in said county, in a thickly settled farming community, that farming is the leading avocation of residents of said community; that the roads are graveled and in good condition over the proposed route, and they ask for the establishment of Rural Free Delivery of mails for said community over the route described as follows:

Starting at the post office of South Whitley, thence southwest to Webster's corner, a distance of 2 miles; thence west 1 1/2 miles to Kinzie's corner; thence south 1 mile; thence east 2 1/2 miles; thence south 1 mile; thence west 2 1/2 miles; thence south 1 mile; thence east 1 1/2 miles; thence south 3/4 of a mile, and return to Reelhorn school house; thence east 2 1/2 miles to Reelhorn school house; thence northwest along the Graham gravel road 5 miles to South Whitley, the place of starting, making a total distance of twenty-two (22) miles.

SIGNATURES. SIGNATURES.

(ENDORSED.)

FOR WAYNE, Indiana.

To the Superintendent Free Delivery, Washington, D. C.:

I herein inclose, with my recommendation, a petition for Rural Free Delivery in the vicinity of South Whitley, Whitley county, Indiana. I am thoroughly familiar with the facts stated, the location, density of population, and the occupation of the inhabitants interested, and can state that the prayer of the petitioners can with propriety be granted and the route be established.

J. M. ROBINSON, M. C.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.

First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

I am pleased to recommend favorable consideration of the petition for the establishment of a Rural Free Delivery route at South Whitley, Whitley county, Indiana. I am advised that the route is a feasible one, and am glad to recommend its establishment.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

United States Senator.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

Upon receipt of a petition, forwarded and endorsed after the above model, a Special Agent is detailed by the Department to visit the location indicated, to map out a route or routes, and to select rural carriers, to be appointed by the Department. In all such cases the advice of the Representative in Congress, and also of the Postmaster from whose office it is proposed that the Rural Free Delivery should start, is sought and ob-

tained.

Rural carriers give bond in the sum of \$500, and two sureties. Each bond requires a 50-cent revenue stamp to be affixed thereto.

Carriers are paid by warrants, directly issued by the Treasury Department upon certificates forwarded by the Postmaster. Their rate of pay is fixed by the Department, and includes horse hire, but not necessary tolls or ferriage, for which a separate account must be rendered.

One or more substitute carriers should be provided in each case, who must give bond in the same sum as the regular carrier and who alone are permitted to carry the mails in the absence or disability of the regular carrier.

Accounts for service must be rendered in the name of the regular carrier, and he must pay his substitute a proper pro rata for the service rendered.

All rural carriers are under the control of the Postmaster from whose office the service is established, and it is his duty to report any derelictions upon their part.

Rural carriers will take with them upon their rounds a supply of stamps, postal cards, etc.; will be authorized to give receipts for money orders, and if the patrons of the delivery so desire it, to inclose the orders, when granted, in addressed envelopes confided to their charge.

Instructions are in preparation, and will shortly be issued, authorizing them to register letters, giving receipts for the same.

A. W. MACHERL, Superintendent Free Delivery.

Approved January 15, 1900.

PERRY S. HEATH, First Assistant Postmaster General.

#### Do You Know

Consumption is preventable? Science has proven that, and also that neglect is suicidal. The worst cold or cough can be cured with Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist.

#### The Health of Pearls.

A Philadelphia dealer in jewels says pearls are in good health this summer. "Pearls are particularly liable to disease," he said. Commercially, the health of a pearl refers to its lustre, and when it becomes dull you may know that it is sick. Salt water is the only tonic that is known to be efficacious in such cases, and after being immersed in brine for several days the gems will be found to be restored to their usual health. The summer months are usually hard on pearls, but this year, for some reason, there seems to be very little illness among them.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### How Is Your Wife?

Has she lost her beauty? If so constipation, indigestion, sick headache, are the principal causes. Karl's Clover Root Tea has cured these ills for half a century. Price 25c and 50c. Money refunded if results are not satisfactory. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist.

#### To Detect Gas.

To detect sewer gas, wrap the suspected pipe in the pipe with one layer of white muslin moistened with a solution of acetate of lead. If sewer gas escapes, the cloth will be blackened. To detect the escape of coal or illuminating gas, mix dark soap in the proportion of two pounds of the former to three quarts of the latter; apply the mixture to the gaspipe, when, if gas is escaping, bubbles will immediately form.—Mining and Scientific Press.

#### On Every Bottle

Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited, return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid." Price 25c, 50c and \$1. For sale by A. Goldner, Druggist.

#### It Wasn't the Bell.

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal tells a story of a minister in a prayer meeting who cut short "Uncle" Ira, a prosy old deacon, by ringing a bell at the end of five minutes. But after doing so he felt sorry, because he had apparently hurt the feelings of an old father in Israel. So he arose and went down to "Uncle" Ira and put his hand on the old man's shoulder.

"Uncle" Ira said he, "I'm sorry for that. I ask your pardon and so."

"Uncle" Ira looked up, the anger still in his eyes.

"Why, ye don't think I set down on account of that pesky little bell of yours, do ye?" he demanded.

"Why, I—I—well, I thought"—stammered the minister.

"Waah," said "Uncle" Ira, "ye needn't think no more about that bell. I want to tell ye right now that no bells ain't ever going to set me down in this vestry where I've talked goin on 29 years. I want to tell ye right now, young man, if I hadn't felt swaller'd my chaw I'd 'a' kept on talkin till I'd 'a' 'ucidated that p'int if it had 'a' took me all night."

#### They Spilled Over.

Marjorie never cries when any little mishap befalls her and has been known to sustain without shedding a tear severe bumps that have rapidly acquired a black and blue aspect. But the other day Araminta, her dearly loved and tenderly cherished doll, fell into the open grate and received a contusion of the nose which was most unpleasant to contemplate. Marjorie winked very hard for a few minutes, and then, running with her injured Araminta to her mother, she buried her head in her lap, sobbing, "Oh, mamma, I don't want to cry, but my tears have all come out-fasted!"

#### A Nice Girl.

Mabel—Why do you always buy two kinds of note paper?

Maud—Well, you see, when I write to Tom, I use red paper—that means love—and when I write to Jack I use blue paper—which means faithful and true.—Chicago News.

A college education spoils a fool, but it shows an intelligent young man how to acquire knowledge that may be useful to him.—New Orleans Picayune.

## BIGGER THAN BOBBY

### PEOPLE WHO, UNDER ENGLISH LAW, MAY LAUGH AT THE POLICE.

The Various Classes of Persons in Great Britain Who Cannot Be Arrested—Royalty, as a Matter of Course, is First on the List.

The other day at the Westminster (England) county court a warrant for the arrest and committal of a solicitor had to be extended for four months more, as, though the solicitor was waiting about the streets in the sight of the police, they dared not lay a finger on him. Even the judge seemed surprised that the man could not be arrested. But it is probable he never will be arrested, for, as he carries a charm on his person in the form of a brief, his body cannot be seized. This is because no one engaged on business at a law court can be arrested for any breach of the civil law. If you happen to owe a debt, to have a judgment delivered against you and to be committed to prison for not paying, of course you can be arrested under ordinary circumstances, but if you are subpoenaed as a witness you cannot be arrested while going to the place, while staying there to give evidence or while returning home, and you may feel sure that the courts will stick up for you.

There are many other people who can laugh at the police. Of course no member of the royal family can be arrested under any circumstances. Servants of the royal household also have great privileges in this way. Should one of the royal servants commit a crime at the command of the crown he could not be arrested. As the crown can do no wrong, of course any order the crown should give would be considered right, and Bobby would not dare to make an arrest.

Members of parliament, though they can be arrested for some things, are exempt in certain cases where ordinary citizens would certainly be run in. If a member of the house of commons commits a crime, he can be arrested like any other citizen, but if it is a case of contempt of court, such as not paying debts, he can snap his fingers at the police during the greater part of the year—that is to say, he cannot be arrested while parliament is sitting, nor for 40 days before and 40 days after the session. This gives him exemption during about nine-tenths of the year.

Of course a peer enjoys the same good fortune, and so does a peeress in her own right. But in their case the privilege is still greater, for they cannot be arrested on a civil process at any time, whether parliament is sitting or not. In fact, if the heir to a peerage happens to be in prison for any offence not criminal, he is liberated the moment he succeeds to the title.

Foreign ambassadors may commit any offense from drunkenness up to murder, without running the slightest risk of seeing the inside of an English prison. And not only have the ambassadors themselves this privilege, but their secretaries, coachmen, cooks, valets, etc., are equally freed from individual liability, for the theory is that an ambassador is useless without his dinner, his drives, his shares and the like.

When an ambassador commits a crime, all that can be done is to ask his government to recall him. But, of course, if he went about the streets knocking many people down he would certainly be arrested and held temporarily. But he could not be tried and punished. The foreign ambassador's house, family and servants are looked upon as if they were in their own country. Under no circumstances could a policeman or bailiff break into the house or arrest any of the inhabitants. Soldiers, while on service, could run up debts, refuse to pay, and if a judge, after ordering them to pay, without result, issued a warrant for their arrest and committal, no policeman dare execute it unless the amount were over \$150. Navy men enjoy the same privileges, but do not get the same opportunity of exercising them.

The clergy are another class of men who are sometimes secure against arrest. A clergyman cannot be arrested when he is celebrating divine service or conducting the celebration of rites for the dead; nor can he be touched when going to or returning from either of these duties. Any one breaking the law in this respect might be punished with as much as two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

On Sundays we are all privileged. No one can be arrested on Sunday except for treason, felony or breach of the peace. If any one tries it on with you, you can resist up to the point of killing him.

A curious rule in connection with arrest is not generally known—if a policeman comes along after a fight or an assault, he can make no arrest without a warrant.—London Tit-Bits.

#### Makes Brilliant Flames.

People who live on the New England coast like to use ocean driftwood as fuel in open fireplaces. It is impregnated with copper and ocean salts and when burned gives out the most brilliant colored flames. It is asserted that a New Bedford dealer has orders for the wood from all parts of the country, and even from Europe, and ships hundreds of barrels of it yearly.

Various attempts have been made to imitate this wood by artificial process, but without success. Long submergence in the sea water is necessary to produce the brilliant flames.—New York Tribune.

#### The Eternal City.

In a recent lecture on Rome Mr. Frederic Harrison said that the great value of the city of Rome, from the point of view of general culture and education, was that it had by far the longest and most complete history of any city in the world. It had three great qualities as the center of human culture and the development of human civilization. It was the center of the ancient world for many centuries, it became the center of the early Christian world and for 1,000 years it had been the center of religious pilgrimages, while for four or five centuries it had been the center of poetry and art of the modern world. These three great epochs together made up something like 3,000 years, and no city in the world had had so continuous a life. Hardly a century passed without leaving its memorial in Rome.—London Globe.

#### Japanese Courtesy.

Dr. Seaman is an authority on Japan, and he tells this story of his last visit to that country:

"There was a little incident happened while we were in port that showed the magnanimity of those people. A United States soldier was out riding bicycle, and he was coasting down hill, when he ran over a man. They promptly arrested him, and he was taken before a magistrate. We all went up from the transport to see how things went with him. The magistrate heard the case and fined him \$5 for running over a blind man.

"What?" said the soldier; "was the man blind? Here, give him \$20, and he pulled out a \$20 goldpiece and handed it over to the magistrate. We all went up from the transport to see how things went with him. The magistrate heard the case and fined him \$5 for running over a blind man.

#### His Ability.

Old Crusty—You ask for my daughter? Why, young man, at your present salary you could not even dress her. Suitor—Oh, yes, sir; I could keep her in gloves!

Old Crusty—Gloves! Do you mean to insinuate that my daughter would only wear gloves?

Suitor—Pardon me, sir; I asked only for her hand.

#### THE COFFEE HOUSE

JACKSON, CAL.

Basement of the Webb Building

Everything New, Neat and Clean

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS ALWAYS ON HAND

Guests treated with consideration and respect at all times.

Best Liquors and Cigars at the Bar

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BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of shaft iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of rods, rebar and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

#### It's Not Expensive

It's the quality that's high in Tea Garden, Drips, Tobacco, Maple Syrup and Pelican Louisiana Molasses.

For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if the goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

#### Pacific Coast Syrup Company

1710 Salsome street, San Francisco

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Ledger and Daily Call, one year.....\$7 50  
Ledger and Weekly Call, one year.....3 50  
Ledger and Daily Bulletin, one year.....6 50  
Ledger and Semi-Weekly Bulletin, 1 yr.....4 20  
Ledger and Weekly Bulletin, one year.....3 50  
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year.....7 70  
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year.....3 50  
Ledger and Weekly Examiner, one year.....3 50  
Ledger and Daily Examiner, one year.....8 30  
Ledger and N. Y. Weekly Tribune, 1 yr.....3 50  
Ledger and N. Y. Tri-Weekly Tribune, 1 yr.....8 35  
Ledger and S. P. Weekly Post, one year.....3 50  
Ledger and McCall's Magazine, one year.....2 75  
Ledger and St. Louis Globe Democrat, 1 yr.....3 00  
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#### Union Stables

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MAIN STREET - JACKSON, CAL.

M. NEWMAN, Prop.

The Stable equipped with first-class stock and vehicles. Suitable rigs for Commercial travelers with trunks.

Special Attention Paid \*

to Transient Stock.

Large stable and yard for use











## NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

### His Views on the Precautions Taken to Prevent His Escape.

One of the extracts from Dr. O'Meara's St. Helena diary in "The Century" records Napoleon's views on the precautions taken to prevent his escape. He spoke anew about escaping and said that if he was inclined to try it, which he was not, there were 95 chances in 100 against his effecting it. "But," said he, "this jailer every week imposes new and vexatious restrictions upon me, just as if I was in a place where I had nothing to do but to step into a boat and be away. When I was at Elba, it was different. It is true that while one lives there is a chance of escape. Although ironed and chained down, included in a cell of stone and every human precaution taken against a possibility of it, still there is a chance of escape, and the only way to prevent it is to put me to death.

"This is the only sure way. Let him put me to death, and all uneasiness on the part of the European powers, Lord Castlereagh himself and his government will cease. No more expense then; no more squadrons to watch me or poor soldiers, fatigued to death with pickets and guards or harassed with carrying burdens up those precipices. I am sure those poor devils have reason to hate me and wish my death. They must, however, be conscious that the fatiguing duties imposed upon them are unnecessary and vexatious, as the sight of the island must convince every one but a suspicious cogitator that escape from it was nearly impossible unless, as I have said, before that while there is life there is a chance, if attempted.

"Where could I go to, allowing that I got out of the island? Every place I could arrive at I would find enemies to seize me. This governor's conduct will soon be known in England and will not procure him any credit there. Those officers all will write an account of the unnecessary rigor with which I am treated and their opinion of it. The newspapers will be full of it."

## A FEMININE FAILING.

### Difficulty Many of the Sex Have in Telling Right From Left.

"I saw by a paper last week that a colored woman was excluded from testifying in court because she didn't know her right hand from her left and was therefore esteemed too ignorant for her evidence to be of any value," said an observant man yesterday. "Now, do you know I don't believe one woman out of six knows her right hand from her left without stopping to consider the matter.

"I was standing in the foyer of a theater the other day at a matinee watching the audience, mostly feminine, as it passed in. Well, each maid handed her check to the usher, and he called out 'First door to the right' or 'Second door to the left,' as the case might be. With hardly an exception these girls turned in the wrong direction; then they'd pause to consider, exclaim, 'We're going the wrong way!' and skurry back again.

"This happened so often that I spoke to the usher about it. 'They always do it,' he replied laconically. 'I usually point so they'll know the way, but I've neglected to do that today. They're all right if they stop to think, but they never do think.' 'I myself know an intelligent young woman, who has a little money, who is as if she were writing with both hands before she can determine the right one, and she declares that all her acquaintances are affected in like manner, so perhaps this is a general feminine failing, and the colored witness was unjustly excluded.'—Baltimore News.

## Saved the Bank's Money.

"Whenever I buy anything," once said Russell Sage in telling the story, "I make it a rule to talk with the salesman. I am a member of a great many different boards of directors in a great many lines of investment, and I often find that the information of great service. Some time ago I went into a large clothing store to buy a suit of clothes at a low price that I had seen advertised. I bought the clothes for \$14, I think, and in talking with the clerk I found the lot had been sent to his store from a big manufacturing concern to be sold on commission. I got them for less than cost. Now, I have kept a general store and understand that business, and there is no money in that sort of thing.

"A few weeks afterward this manufacturing concern applied to one of the banks I am connected with for a large loan. Their credit was apparently all right, but on the strength of what I had learned I held up that loan, and a short time later the concern failed."—Saturday Evening Post.

## Montana Sapphires.

There are in Montana sapphires of beauty and value, but they have never been as systematically worked as have been the sapphires of the orient. True, they are light in color, but they have more brilliancy than the Asian sapphires and often exhibit dichroism, or double color, under different lights. The supposition that a sapphire should be dark blue is possibly responsible for the slowness of their acceptance in the market, but as a matter of fact sapphires are not of necessity blue; they are green, yellow, purple, white, and when they are red we call them rubies, for the ruby and sapphire are identically the same, save for a fraction of a per cent of coloring matter.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## We Are Cleaner Today.

With regard to all the refinements of habit conveyed in the words cleanliness, sanitation and facility of locomotion, the small shopkeeper, the mechanic, the very peasant of today, is better off than princes and noblemen 70 or 80 years ago. That little bathroom of poor Queen Marie Antoinette at the Trianon must have been almost as much an object of curiosity for its singularity in her day as it is now for its associations, and center of it is that in all those vast piles of buildings at Versailles, with all their gorgeous magnificence, bathrooms were an unknown quantity.

According to some authorities, Louis XIV never washed, a little cold cream applied with a cambric handkerchief serving instead. This let us hope was a calumny, but in St. Simon's minute and detailed account of the monarch's day, from the handling in of his perwig through the closed bed curtains in the morning until several ducks and marquises had handed the royal night chemise to each other, the highest in rank placing it on the royal shoulders, and his chaplain, kneeling at a prie-dieu at the foot of the bed, had said his night prayers for him, no mention is made of any ablutions, except that he was shaved every other day.—Cornhill Magazine.

## PLAIN SAMANTHY ANN.

Twice lucky is the poet who May call his sweetheart Rose; His sonnets speak her eyes of blue, His ballads sing her pose. A rhyme with Gladys one might pen, Quite good enough to scan, But what if your girl's cognomen Was plain Samanthly Ann?

Now, if 'twere Grace or Isabel Or May, without a doubt, The muse would weave a mystic spell And some way help him out, But Pegasus will veer in flight, Dismounting any man Who dares an amorous verse indite To plain Samanthly Ann.

There's Poe's Lenore and Burns' Jean For song were graceful themes; They well might speak of "modest mien" And weave their fancied dreams, But my sweetheart! Ah, such a shame To rhyme lover with a name Like plain Samanthly Ann.—Roy Farrell Greene in Detroit Free Press.

## HOW A CLAIM PAID.

### One Way of Getting Money Without Panning It Out.

"There are more ways of making money off a claim than panning it out," said an Alaska miner who had some luck with his pick and shovel. "For instance, I knew a man of means in the Dawson district who had a claim which had failed to be as profitable as expected, and he didn't know just what to do with it to get his money back until he had devoted considerable thought to it. And it was simple enough when he knew how.

"He quietly went to the gold commissioner and announced that he wished to pay his 10 per cent royalty on the product of his claim for a year, which was \$6,000. The commissioner accepted the \$6,000 royalty and gave him the usual receipt, stating on its face what it was for, with the number of the claim, location, etc.

"Then he waited patiently about, like Mary's little lamb, and one day, in the course of human events, an Englishman came along looking for a good thing for some people who had money to spend. He asked Mr. Blank, among others, what he had to sell, and the same man told him he didn't know exactly, but he would show him his goods. They looked over several claims that were practically unworked, and then in a casual way Mr. Blank showed the Englishman his receipt for royalty on claim so and so. 'And you know,' he said, with a wink, 'that a man isn't paying royalty on any more than he can possibly help.'

"The Englishman was right on to that little game, of course, and he sized up the \$6,000 receipt for royalty on the claim in a general way and ended by buying it for \$150,000."—Washington Star.

## The Duke and the Dean.

The late Reverend Rogers used to tell how Lord Rosebery joined him in petitioning the Duke of Wellington to open Apsley House on Sunday afternoons, so that the public might see the pictures. The duke and Mr. Rogers met in the park and began to speak about the memorial.

"Among all these signatures," said the duke, "I find only one respectable name, and that is your own."

Mr. Rogers replied that Dean Stanley had signed.

"Oh," said the duke, "I don't call him respectable."

"Well, but there is Lord Rosebery," said the duke; "but, as you assure me it is all right, I will see what can be done."

It was finally agreed that visitors should be admitted on condition that they wiped their feet on the mats and did not sit down on the sofas.—Westminster Gazette.

## Piecing Bank Notes.

I am told at the treasury department that it is not possible for a person to defraud the government by what they call "piecing"—that is, by clipping off small slices of several bank notes and fitting them together to resemble a complete note. Such offenses have been committed by the guilty persons have been sent to the penitentiary, but the treasury never redeems the bills, and the loss falls upon the persons who send them in for redemption. There are several ways of committing frauds of this nature, and they are done so skillfully as to escape detection except by experts. There is now a \$500 note on exhibition at the treasury which is made up of 16 slices of other notes and is skillfully fitted together as to escape the notice of a number of banks and many people who handled it.—Chicago Record.

## An Opera In a Church.

Those of my churchgoing readers who are familiar with Mozart's opera of "Don Juan" and have even sung it in church in.

I am conscious of an interruption and a protest at this point, denying the allegation and defying the allegator, but I must insist on the truth of my statement. The tune "Smyna" is not sung so much in church as it used to be, but you could find it in plenty of tunebooks 25 years ago. It is a beautiful melody, but not devotional except as it expresses the devotion of the fickle coquette in the opera as she consoles her bruised lover.—Irish Independent.

## A Question of Advantage.

Man is distinguished from the beast by the power to speak his thoughts; the beast from the man by the power to keep his thoughts to himself.—Detroit Journal.

Siamese people have so superstitious a dislike for odd numbers that they strive always to have an even number of rooms, doors, windows, closets, etc., in their houses.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century people were hanged in Great Britain for the illicit manufacture of salt.

## Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—Do you need a strong man?

Manager (of a dime museum)—No, I have one. But I'd give \$75 a week for a good living skeleton.

Athletic Applicant—All right. I can train down to it in a month.—Chicago Tribune.

## More to His Advantage.

"Dicky, people should live to help one another."

"Yes, ma, but I'd get more pie if you'd let me help myself."—Chicago Record.

According to the ancient practice of oriental monarchs, the Chinese emperor rewards those who bring him good news and punishes those who bring him bad news.

Some men have the reputation of being jolly good fellows, but that doesn't go with the paying teller of a bank.—Chicago News.

## SOME INDIAN MAGIC.

### QUEER FEATS THE FAKIRS PERFORM IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

### A Fire and Water Trick That Is Pretty Hard to Explain and an Apparent Display of Strength That Passes Understanding.

The question of how the fakirs of India perform their wonderful tricks is a matter that has for centuries interested scientists, and the best explanation that has yet been offered of the matter is that it is done by hypnotic power—that is, that the fakirs simply hypnotize the entire audience and make them think that they saw trees grow out of the ground in a second. Libraries have been written on the subject. In his book entitled "Quiet Moments of Ancient Empires" Mr. Michael Meyers Shoemaker deals in an interesting manner with the Indian fakirs.

In writing about the fakirs he says: "The statement has been made by such prestidigitators as Herrmann and Keller that they had never seen any tricks by these men of India which they could not explain. Be that as it may, these common street magicians of India do some very clever things.

"Certainly the performance before the Grand hotel, Colombo, this morning, under the blazing sunlight and not three feet from the looker on was remarkable. As to the mango tree trick, there appeared a strong resemblance between a tree grown yesterday and the one produced this morning. But it was in the other performances that the observers were most interested.

"In one instance the fakir took a small jar of metal and handed it out to show that it was empty. Then, placing a copper coin between his teeth, he began to blow, and smoke issued from his mouth and nostrils. The jar, which was held aloft all the time, was found filled with water, which commenced to boil furiously.

"Passing it aside, he opened his mouth and ejected jets of living flame. Indeed the whole cavity of the throat seemed to be on fire, the flames being ignited anything with which it came in contact. We saw the empty jar, the filled jar, the boiling water and the fire, but the fire never approached the jar.

"Another trick consisted in causing a dead and dried up cobra to come to life, or so it appeared. The snake is usually kept in a small, round, flat basket with a closely fitting cover. This was now empty, and into it the fakir laid the flat, dried skin of a dead serpent.

"Placing it not three feet from our circle and in the brilliant light of the southern sun, he covered the basket with his lid and then made the usual passes with the inevitable cloth, about a yard square, which he held by two corners to show that it contained nothing.

"His costume consisted of one garment of the shirazi order, the sleeves of which were tucked up at the shoulders, affording, it would seem, scant opportunity to hide anything, yet when, after a few waves of the cloth, he removed the lid of the basket the dead snake was gone and in its place rose the majestic head and neck of one of the largest of cobras.

"It must be remembered that when we see such work in England or America it is done at a distance and on the stage, with all the assistance of stage lights and shadows, but in this case we were out in the plain air and near enough for the serpent to have stung us.

"The last trick consisted of a display of apparently wonderful strength. A boy of 10 years of age was tied up in a large scarf, with its ends attached to two strong cords. At the ends of these cords were hollow brass cups about the size of each of his eyes, and the upper lid of each of his eyes, inserted these cups thereunder, with the hollow side next to the eyeball, after which he pulled the eyelids well down.

"Then, with hands on hips and head well back, he arose to his full height, lifting the boy a foot or more off the ground and swinging him from side to side, the entire weight of course falling upon the brass cups. It seemed a marvel that the eyeballs were not destroyed.

"Perhaps those who understand these matters can explain all that was done, but certainly no magicians on our stage have accomplished similar feats, and yet these men are but common street performers."

## The Rooster Was Game.

A Rockland young man is the owner of a smart rooster and has long entertained suspicion that the bird might have inherited gany characteristics from some long forgotten ancestor. To apply this theory in an actual test he went home the other night, surreptitiously conveyed the parlor mirror into the hen pen and held it before the gaze of the wondering rooster.

The young man was not kept long in suspense as to the bird's fighting qualities. After a brief, incredulous glance at the proud reflection in the glass the rooster descended upon the object with spurs set and wrath gleaming from each beaklike eye. There were a crash, a smash and a clatter, and when the dust and feathers cleared away the young sportsman stood, a dismayed spectator, in the center of a pile of ruins formed of broken mirror, slats and pulverized plate glass.

He is now satisfied with the rooster, but how he squared himself about the broken mirror is not known.—Bangor Whiz and Courier.

## Fairly Good Time.

Seated around a Topeka railroad lunch counter the other day were four old Santa Fe engineers. They were telling of fast runs. Three of them had told their stories. "The fastest run I ever made," said the fourth, after listening to the lies of the others, "was between Topeka and Emporia not long ago. It was a bright moonlight night. We were behind when we pulled out of Topeka and had orders to make up all lost time between here and Emporia. After reaching the top of the Pauline hill I pulled the throttle wide open and let her go. The old engine fairly ate up the track. When we stopped at Emporia, I looked back a mile or so and saw something black approaching us. I could not think what it was. I watched it closely. Finally it came up opposite the engine and stopped. It was the shadow of the train.—Kansas City Journal.

## A Safe Risk?

She—Are you superstitious? He—No; I think not. But why do you ask?

She—I was going to get you a pocket-knife for a birthday present, but some one told me the gift of anything sharp cuts friendship.

He—Oh, I'll risk it. I'm sure no knife selected by a woman would cut anything.—Chicago News.

## Ant Engineers.

Something new and interesting about ants was learned by a Mount Airy florist recently. For a week or so he had been bothered by ants that got into boxes of seeds which rested on a shelf. To get rid of the ants he put into execution an old plan, which was to place a moaty hone close by, which the ants soon covered, every one deserting the boxes of seeds. As soon as the hone would become thickly inhabited by the little creepers the florist tossed it into a tub of water. The ants having been washed off, the hone was put in use as a trap again.

Then the florist troubled himself that he would save trouble by placing the hone in the center of a sheet of fly paper, believing that the ants would never get to the hone, but would get caught on the sticky fly paper while trying to reach the food. But the florist was surprised to find that the ants, upon discovering the nature of the paper trap, formed a working force and built a path on the paper clear to the hone. The material for the walk was sand secured from a little pile near by. For hours the ants worked, and when the path was completed they made their way over its dry surface in couples, as in a march, to the hone.—Philadelphia Record.

## Humors of Organ Blowers.

An Irishman had been obtained at a pinch to blow an organ. The player was ready and the signal was given, but no wind came. The signal was repeated a second time, and again a third time, but still without result. The delay was becoming awkward, the congregation was getting uneasy. What was to be done? Choristers and organist now united in shouts of "Blow! blow! blow!" Not the slightest zephyr stirred within the wind chest.

At length the organist hastened to the blower's sanctum. And what a sight it was that met his eyes! Clinging with heels and hands to the long wooden handle of the bellows, there hung the son of Erin, his eyes starting from their sockets and his cheeks distended and crimson, blowing as if for dear life into the end of that long wooden handle!

The anecdote of the ex-sailor blower is not so funny, but it is in keeping. The old tar when he went to blow took off his boots and his coat and, if it were warm, nearly everything else, "for," said he in explanation, "I can't hold on better."—Longmans.

## Somebody Got Hurt.

Bride's Little Brother (to bridegroom)—Did it hurt you much when she did it?

Bridegroom—What hurt me? Bride's Little Brother—The hook. Did it go into your lip?

Bridegroom—I don't know what you mean, Johnny.

Bride's Mother—Leave the table this instant, Johnny!

Bride's Little Brother—What for? I only wanted to know if it hurt him. You said that sis had fished for him a long time, but she hooked him at last, and I wanted to know if—

## A Different Cut.

"I hyuh to white young lady say dat she was gwinter cut de yuthuh young lady dat made huh so mad," said Miss Miami Brown.

"It's scandalous de way dese white folks is actin'," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Pust dey sings con songs, den dey does cake walks, an now dey's gwine in foh carryin razors."—Washington Star.

Crafty men condemn students, simple men admire them and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation.—Lord Bacon.

## There are a great many caves and prehistoric mounds in Iowa.

## Just the Man.

Mrs. Belgrave (on the Bermuda boat)—Are you one of the stewards?

Bill Bolling—No, marm. I'm cap'n of 'er top.

Mrs. Belgrave—How nice! Bring it and spin it for little Chauncey, won't you? He's almost bored to death.—Harlem Life.

## Where the Paint Went.

"I thought you were working on Jay Krank's new house," said the house painter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the house painter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"And did he do it?"

"Yes, that is where he put most of it."—Philadelphia Press.

## The Lady and the Teeth.

"I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear," said a physician. "The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied.

"The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth, and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband.

"But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled. 'You have broken my poor darling's jaw!'

"At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## He Drank Alone.

In the early days of Ventura, Cal., Dr. Bard established such a reputation for willingness to fight that few presumed to provoke his anger. He was once informed that the lawyer he had engaged to represent him in a certain case had sold out to the opposing side. "I'll cut his heart out," said Bard when the news came to him.

Shortly after that, walking with one of his friends, Dr. Bard met the lawyer on the street. "Come in and have a drink," said that worthy, and the three men, entering the barroom, ordered three glasses of whiskey, which were put before them.

"Drink," said Dr. Bard to the lawyer.

"Not until you are ready," the lawyer politely replied.

"No, not with me," said Bard; "you drink now."

"Not until you drink," insisted the legal light.

Dr. Bard's pistol was out in a moment and pointed between the eyes of the man who had betrayed him. "Drink!" said he in a voice of thunder. "I tell you!" The lawyer drank with alacrity, and when he was through Bard and his friend threw their full glasses on the floor. "We don't drink with curs," said they and, turning their backs, walked out of the room.—San Francisco Argonaut.

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